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be identified with certainty in the two stars. Of these seven are enhanced lines of iron, four of titanium, one of chromium, and one the strong arc line λ 4529 of iron. The average displacement of these lines is -11.8 angstroms in *Nova Geminorum*, and -23.6 in *Nova Aquilae* on June 12th.

About 40 lines common to the spectra of these two stars have been identified in the region between Hδ and Hβ, a large proportion of them being enhanced lines.

The Radial Velocity of Nova Aquilae No. 3

The measurement of the narrow absorption lines H and K upon 14 spectrograms, and of D_1 and D_2 upon 5 spectrograms, has yielded a value of -15 km. for the radial velocity of *Nova Aquilae.*

W. S. Adams.
A. H. Joy.

The Parallax of the Andromeda Nebula

To derive the parallax of the great spiral nebula in *Andromeda* sixteen exposures ranging from 20 to 35 minutes were taken at the 80-foot focus of the 60-inch reflector. The center of the nebula shows a central condensation 3″ to 4″ in diameter, surrounded by a faint elliptical nebulosity; the image is quite measurable, but not with the same accuracy as the surrounding stars. For comparison purposes nine stars were used which seemed not to be connected with the nebula.

The result is:

$$\pi_{\text{rel.}} = +0.''004 \pm 0.''005.$$

This agrees well with the result by Barnard from micrometrical measures with the 40-inch Yerkes refractor, which gave no evidence of a measurable parallax.

Two other determinations are known, one by Franz and one by Bohlin. Franz measured the Nova in the nebula, which appeared in 1885, using the heliometer at Königsberg; his result is $-0''.11 \pm 0''.14$. As the magnitude of the Nova during his observations changed from $8^{m}.4$ to $11^{m}.5$ and the interval was only two months, after which time the star was too faint for observation, little weight can be attached to this result. Bohlin's measures were derived from 62 plates, taken with the 6-inch Steinheil objective at Stockholm; the exposures range from 30 to 83 minutes; the diameter of the central part was about 6″.5; his result was $+0''.171 \pm 0''.051$.

A. van Maanen.